ЗАРУБІЖНИЙ ДОСВІД ПРОФЕСІЙНОЇ ПІДГОТОВКИ ФАХІВЦІВ

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SYSTEMS OF HIGHER EDUCATION MANAGEMENT IN GREECE AND ITALY

The article touches upon in details and presents the governing bodies of the higher education systems in Greece and Italy, emphasizes the similarities and differences in the education process in the universities of the above-mentioned countries. It mentions their management peculiarities, as well as reveals the importance and role of higher education in the progressive development of each of these countries. At the same time, this article covers favorable conditions for the productive conduct of the education process in universities and the correct approach to solving various issues regarding higher education in Greece and Italy.

Key words: University; higher education system; management; assessment system; admission; academic freedom; structure of higher education, educational degrees.

Problem statement: The study of the management of higher education systems in Greece and Italy, as well as their comparative analysis with the identification of positive and negative aspects, provide an optimal approach to solving diverse problems in the field of higher education in the studied countries.

Analysis of recent research and publications: In the study of issues related to the systems of higher education in different countries, with their comparative analysis were engaged such pedagogues-scientists as Harutyunyan N., Vardumyan S., Salimova K., Dodde N., Borisenkova A., Bruchhäuser Kh., Tsivunina I. et al.

Aim of the article: The aim of this study is to carry out a comparative analysis of the higher education systems in Greece and Italy, identifying their similarities and differences, as well as management peculiarities.

Presentation of the main research material: Greece is a country distinguished by its prestigious and affordable form of higher education for Greeks and applicants from various countries. Higher education system in Greece is characterized by its free tuition with professional faculty, multidisciplinary specialization and further prospects for the successful advancement of students in the chosen direction.

The Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs has overtaken the management of the Greek education system at the governmental level since 2019, which oversees education at Greek universities [4].

The main administrative body of the Greek university is the Senate, responsible for internal management, which includes the rector and vice rectors, deans of faculties, chairmen of various schools of the university, representatives of adjunct professors and senior faculty, special laboratory teaching staff and administration, as well as student representatives and PhD students from each faculty.

The administrative body of management comprises also the Rector's Council consisting of the rector with vice-rectors, representatives of students and administrative bodies (see Table 1).

According to the Greek Constitution, the opportunity for citizens to receive qualified higher education plays an important role in improving the livelihoods and well-being of the population. Therefore, the state takes full responsibility for financing education, as a result of which education offered by the state is free [2, p. 158-159].

In Greece, there are certain benefits for foreign students too: free education or education with a small amount of fee with the receipt of a diploma of a European standard [12]. They also benefit from free study materials, health insurance, three meals a day with preferential tariff, and more.

Higher education institutions in Greece include university-type educational institutions (about 18), technical universities (about 14) and non-state universities, mainly funded by branches of various foreign universities. All these educational institutions differ in their levels of student training, as well as in terms and amounts of tuition fees. The most prestigious and multidisciplinary in terms of specialties are state universities. Technological universities are characterized by a narrower specialization, whereas non-state universities by high tuition fees. The Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs oversee all the mentioned universities [10].

In Greece, like in Italy, they are no entrance exams: Admission is based on the average score of the school certificate. In this case, documents are submitted to the Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs [8].

For admission to Greek universities, a certificate of complete secondary education (a certificate of graduation from a lyceum) and a certificate of a language center on knowledge of the Greek language are required. Applicants who do not speak Greek can attend special paid courses, while securing their places (see Table 2).

The structure of higher education in Greece is tertiary, consisting of a basic course in a specialty – a Bachelor's degree, a second cycle of specialization – a Master's degree and a higher research course – doctoral studies (see Table 4). Studying at any cycle of higher education, students have the opportunity to receive a scholarship, as well as to work part-time. Doctoral graduates with high academic performance can teach in universities in Greece. However, in addition to a doctoral degree (PhD), they must have a number of published scientific articles in journals, their own research projects and in-depth knowledge of the discipline studied.

Greek universities are actively cooperating with the best specialists from the teaching staff of a number of foreign countries.

In Greek universities, in contrast to Italy, there is a 10-point assessment system, with a passing score equal to 5 (see Table 3) [9].

Educational reforms in universities in Greece, like in Italy, led to the use of a credit accumulation system. However, unlike Italy, the transfer of credits from one university to another is very difficult, and in the case of international transfers it is strictly limited [3, p.90].

The main language of instruction in universities in Greece is Greek. However, in some relevant specializations, teaching is in English. University faculty carries out scientific research work. Independent non-university research centers cooperating with universities can participate in these works.

Summarizing the above-mentioned, we can conclude that graduates of Greek universities are able to get appropriate qualified jobs both in Greece and in other foreign countries by using their professional knowledge and skills in research and pedagogy.

The modern system of higher education in Italy is inextricably linked to various factors related to changes in its political and socio-economic life, as well as to the attraction to the common European educational space. In the field of higher education, Italy is leading the way by combining the preservation of the characteristics of national education with the principles of internationalization. By creating and using significant experience in international educational projects, it provides connections and interactions with other foreign universities and contributes to the active student and staff mobility [5].

The central governing body of higher education in Italy is the Italian Ministry of Education, University and Research, which is responsible for the management and control of the relevant departments of the regions, and ensures active interaction and strengthening of productive cooperation with universities in various foreign countries.

The governing bodies also include the regional education governing bodies responsible for the control and distribution of funding, compliance with state standards, as well as university governing bodies. Certain advisory bodies in Italy are responsible for innovative and progressive changes in university education (see. Table 1). Italian universities are autonomous, administrative institutions by independently distributing finances, developing special educational programs and conducting research work [5].

Table 1

**Comparative Analysis
of Management and Financing of Higher Education Systems In Greece and Italy**

Greece	Italy
External governing bodies (governmental administration)	
Central management: Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs. Regional management: regional education authorities. Local management: university.	Central management: Ministry of Education, University and Research. Regional management: regional education authorities. Local management: university National Council of Universities National Student Council Board of university rectors
Internal governing bodies (intra-university management)	
University Senate Rector General Assembly Rector's Council Deans of faculties Heads of departments Student council	Rector Academic Senate Board of directors Deans of faculties Heads of departments Student council
Financing	
The state budget Extra-budgetary funds (non-state funds, private payments, etc.)	The state budget, Extra-budgetary funds (foundations, private payments, educational programs, grants, etc.)

The Italian higher education system, unlike Greece, consists of the university sector, non-university and higher professional education sectors. The university sector includes about 60 state and 17 non-state universities with state-license, 2 universities for foreigners and 3 postgraduate universities. The non-university sector includes the academy, conservatory, and high-level art schools. The sector of higher professional education includes a short-term program for acquiring knowledge in specialties in demand in the labor market [6].

A characteristic feature of Italy, as well as Greece, is admission to universities without entrance examinations with a certificate of maturity from a lyceum graduate. However, with a relatively easy admission, the learning process in universities requires a lot of work and effort to obtain a positive result (See Table 2).

Education in state universities in Italy, both for its citizens and for foreigners, is free (state-funded), but depending on the family's social condition, students are charged small annual fees.

There are two or three sessions during the year. The "academic freedom" acting here gives the student the right to choose the professor and the subject, the individual plan of his/her training, as well as the timing of the exam [7]. Students who enrolled in free education, having large academic arrears, are usually transferred to a paid form for further education.

Education in Italian universities is both in Italian and in English. The academic year starts from October-November to May-June, divided into two or three semesters. Training sessions in Italy, as well as in Greece, are conducted in the form of lectures, seminars, practical and laboratory works. Unlike Greece, Italian universities use a 30-point assessment system (See Table 3).

Table 2

Comparative analysis of admission to universities in Greece and Italy

Greece	Italy
Secondary education maturity certificate. Compulsory knowledge of the Greek language, both for Greeks and for foreigners.	Certificate of maturity. Foreign applicants pass entrance exams in the form of interviews.

Table 3

Comparative analysis of the assessment system of higher education in Greece and Italy

Greece	Italy
<u>10-point assessment system:</u> <u>8.5-10 – excellent</u> <u>7-8.4 – good</u> <u>5.0-6.9 – satisfactory</u> <u>4.9 – unsatisfactory.</u>	<u>30-point assessment system:</u> <u>30 – excellent</u> <u>29-27 – good</u> <u>26-25 – satisfactory</u> <u>24-18 – medium</u> <u>17 and below – unsatisfactory or bad.</u>

The next difference in the higher education system of Italy from Greece is the absence of examination tickets during learning process. This requires intensive self-preparation and hard, focused work from the student to get a positive result. The educational process for students ends with a successful defense of the thesis at the end of each academic year [11].

With the transition to a highly developed credit system in 1999, Italy received the opportunity to increase the transparency of the national education system, to show general cooperation in the development of curricula, and to actively develop student and staff mobility [3, p. 91].

One of the characteristic features of the Italian higher education system is the presence of volunteers in universities, who can transfer to the category of students and back under appropriate conditions. [1, p. 134].

In universities in Italy, as in Greece, education is tertiary that meets European standards, providing a trend of a high level of academic education, research activities and professionalism in various fields (see. Table 4).

Based on the above-mentioned data, the comparative analysis of the management of higher education systems in Greece and Italy is presented below in tables 1, 2, 3, 4.

Conclusions and prospects for further research. Thus, the acquisition of significant experience in the creation and implementation of international educational projects, which makes it possible to develop the prospects for the competitiveness of Greek, Italian and other European universities, leads to an increase in the efficiency and quality of the higher education system around the world.

A comparative analysis of the management of higher education systems in Greece and Italy allows us to draw a conclusion about their development, positive and negative features, identifying features for use in the further practice of the educational process in different countries.

Table 4

**Comparative analysis of the structure
of higher and postgraduate education systems In Greece and Italy**

Greece	Italy
Universities: state and non-state with an educational license	
Bachelor's degree - 4-5 years (bachelor's degree diploma - Ptychio)	<u>1st cycle</u> : 3 years / Laurea degree
Master's degree - 1-3 years (Master's degree diploma - Metaptychiakón)	<u>2nd cycle</u> : 1st level of a special degree (Specialization degree), two-year master's degree with an academic bias or 1st level master (University Master degree) focused on professional activities.
Doctorate - 3 years (Doctor of Science degree - Didaktoriko)	<u>3rd cycle</u> : Doctor's degree (Research Dottorato degree), analogue of PhD / from 3 years 2nd level of a special degree (Specialization degree), professionally oriented postgraduate study / from 2 to 6 years or 2nd level master (University Master degree) / minimum 1 year.

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СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ СИСТЕМ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ВЫСШИМ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕМ В ГРЕЦИИ И ИТАЛИИ

***Аннотация.** Эта статья раскрывает важные вопросы и проблемы, связанные с управлением системами высшего образования в Греции и Италии, подчеркивает их сходства и различия, а также особенности управления. Результаты этого исследования показали, что есть как сходства, так и различия в управлении системами высшего образования в Греции и Италии.*

Центральным руководящим органом греческой системы высшего образования на правительственном уровне является Министерство образования и по делам религии. Главным административным органом греческого университета является Сенат, в который входят ректор и проректоры, деканы факультетов, председатели различных факультетов

университета, представители адъюнкт-профессоров и старших преподавателей, профессорско-преподавательский состав специальной лаборатории и администрации, представители студентов и докторантов от каждого факультета. В административные органы управления также входит ректорский совет, в который входят ректор с проректорами, представители студентов и административные органы.

В Италии центральным руководящим органом высшего образования является Министерство образования, университетов и исследований. Управление также осуществляется региональными органами управления образованием, которые несут ответственность за контроль и распределение финансирования, соблюдение государственных стандартов, а также органами управления университетом. Консультативные органы в Италии несут ответственность за инновационные и прогрессивные изменения в университетском образовании. Итальянские университеты являются автономными административными учреждениями, которые самостоятельно распределяют финансы, разрабатывают специальные образовательные программы и проводят исследовательскую работу.

Высшие учебные заведения Греции включают учебные заведения университетского типа, технические университеты и негосударственные университеты. Университеты в Италии – это учебные заведения университетского сектора, неуниверситетского сектора и сектора высшего профессионального образования.

В Греции, как и в Италии, нет вступительных экзаменов: зачисление основывается на среднем балле школьного аттестата. Система высшего образования Греции и Италии имеет третичную структуру с разными степенями. Система оценивания в университетах Греции составляет 10 баллов, а в Италии – 30 баллов.

Университеты обеих стран используют систему кредитной оценки. В Греции и Италии обучение в государственных университетах в основном бесплатное. Обучение в итальянских университетах ведется на итальянском и английском языках, а в Греции – на греческом и английском языках.

В этой статье дается четкое понимание оптимальных возможностей для достижения лучших результатов в высшем образовании в Греции и Италии, а также использования новых реформ для дальнейшего развития систем высшего образования этих двух стран.

Ключевые слова: университет; система высшего образования; управление; система оценки; допуск; академическая свобода; структура высшего образования, ученые степени.

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